THE JOHN EROWN REVOLUTION.

NEW AND ASTOUNDING EVIDENCE.

Redpath in Reply to Governor Robinson.

The Correspondence of Robinson. Phillips, Redpath and Hinton.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON DEEPLY IMPLICATED

The Pestimony Refore the Maser Committee Cast into the Shade.

All the Republican Leaders and the Republican Party Involved.

Bloody Revolution and Civil War

THE PUBLISHERS OF REDPATH TO THE

. THAYER & ELDRIDGE. am nuscript is not used, please return to us

REPPATH TO HIS PUBLISHERS.

Lawrence, Kansas, relating to Gov. Robinson's testi as, forward my note and wait for a reply to it. Then is all together to some prominent journal for publica. Do not permit any journal to publish any part unsit poblishes all, excepting the report, which I do not six on. They, and the developements which they ist necessarily elicit, will throw Mason's committee to the shade; for they will appear a long series of threath, atratagem and spoils," which will startle many a littician who now thinks that he intrigues in snake baccurity. If Gov. Robinson persons in his perjury, it is ite possible that I may yet give my evidence—net to ason or his committee (for I will not submit to be catched by a slave driver), but to treelely or Bannett, and is country. I will not witer a word to injure the cause betray any friend; but I am nearly tired of the hysoriay of past friends, and of then who publicly dama of he Rown and privately approve of insurrections. Journel, for the five points of Wendell Phillips.

REDPATEL

where beard often Lane any tend to had given orders to the Dispaled colorest to stand a several point in the relief supplier of pro shavey need. He orders were there experts a given, any possible of the colorest colorest to the process of the colorest colorest colorest to the colorest color

chant that of belong at the Capitol, as that might involve the people in the case. We feel that our happe of successions in the capitol, as that might involve the people in the case. We feel that our happe of successions in the interference of the case where can are the case of the

Third—That he (following) he and General Lane eay, soon after the creation of the Miliary Board by the Territorial facts the creation of the Miliary Board by the Territorial to the generals of dividuous to strike at various content to the generals of dividuous to strike at various content to the generals of dividuous to strike at various content to the generals of dividuous to strike at various content to the general strike the content of the territory, in order to effect a general staugher of problems of the territory, in order to effect a general staugher of problems of the territory. In the content of the territory, in the territory, in the content of the territory, and the for the sake of grantific and and malicious prefury, and that for the sake of grantific and and malicious prefury, and that for the points excutions. First—while its true that John Brown, long before going to Kansas, believed that slavery would cultimate in brookshed, and that he must take part in that struggle, it is most true that the other created or had saypling to winter of 1844-5. John Brown's some done, Jacon, owen, Frederick, Eslmon and Oliver, with a brother-in law, Henry Thompson, who married Capit. Brown's eldest daughter, determined to stelle in Kansas. The stock, &c. was conveyed to Illinois, to their under Frederick's bonne, and there witnered. They reached Kansas in this pring of 265, and settled on Potawatomic Order of the structure of the sake of granting and the content of the bour, prominent almost of the bound of the purpose of Framing a State government, and at the free State party met in convention at his going to the collinear of the bound of the convention of

to prevent Kagi, Cook, Realf and Parsons follo leave Captain Brown, and very carnestly endeavored to induce Kagi to do so hikewise. I know he approved, too, of my not going, though we did not coincide in our read object of the old hero. You and I, believing in the plans and but little supption till long after refer of the read object of the old hero. You and I, believing in the plans and but little supption till long after refer of the read object of the old hero. You and I, believing in the same principles, conversed freely of the supposed plans of Brown and men. When I first know the real point of attack was in June, 1858.

Before closing this I wish to allode to the charge against the reporters of beasting of "making or unmaring any man key pleased." Such as charge comes with ill grace repusition given him by the men he now abuses. Once Charles Robinson was thought to be an honest, courage, one anti-slavery man, and the young men in Ransas writing for the republican press spoke of him as such years of the such as the result of the owner of the such with a first of the such course, and the young men in Ransas writing for the republican press spoke of him as such even farther: he not only worked, as a politician, for Robinson's elevation—not only, as a reporter, and the young the such as the results of the own active mind. The ingratitude of Robinson will appear when it is known that Phillips wrote the first two messages which were sent to the Topeka State Legislature. Mach praise was awarded to Robinson by the press of the country, on the attempt of these able, comprehensive and states.

The country of the such as the boast. Gen. Lane, when Robinson hates with the utmost virulence of his malignant nature, was formerly, to my thinking, the best shued man in the free State party, while Robinson was most landed. Gen. Lane has grown to a proof poetion in Ransas, while Robinson has failen so low 'that there be offered to the such as the country, or the ruffing. He prevention was a such as a country of the praise o

Tork city influences, in a word, disfuse hemselees through them and cover them like a parment. These influences are gross, material, sensual and advisish. They are a compound of blind, narrow-minded conservation, of snob ism, of Urish Heesism, of a pretentious, noules, swelling, money aristocracy. Not one spark of generous sentiment, not a glimmer of lofty conjection, not a suggestion that favors the hope of bettering the condition ohumanity ever penetrated the dense and leaden sphere othose influences. Spreading out from their center, throwing their cancerous roots into the surrounding populations they infect them with a virus that would be fatal but for the counteracting forces arising directly from the soi whence springs american democracy. The cities are the sores, the country the healthy parts of our political system. The influences of wealth, of gain, of a purse-proof aristocracy, have wholly dominated in the one, while the democratic sentiment has always flourished in the other. It is worthy of returns that the old while party always used to beat in the cities and big towns; but the rural districts, the country towns, always turned up democratic, and were always too much for them. We may see parallel results now. Since the democratic party turned pro slavery and anti-democratic, it is following the footsteps of the whig party. The people of the country have descreed its banners, and the cities and large towns, where mercenary associations prevail, are found in its support. This is one of the strongest evidences of the permanent decline of the democratic party in the free States. In the fluctual one of our politics we are at last coming to a natural division of parties. The great conservative fineratic of acommor cause. We are thus having the few against the democratic of trade, commerce and slavery, hitherto unnaturally reparaled in our political decisions, are now joining hands in a common cause. We are thus having the few against the democratic we are the saveholders of the South in league with the ric

United States Circuit Court. Before Hon. Judge Smalley. EMPANNELING OF THE GRAND JURY. APRIL 9.—This morning the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury for this district:—

Geo. W. Bergen,
Joseph Wilcon,
A. C. Baldwin,
Robt. T. Iaweon,
Sami. G. Striker,
A. F. Godnow,
Garret Bergen,
Zebulon R. Combe,
Jas. H. Frothingham,
Dani. Bedell,
Dani. Bedell,
Dani. Bedell,
Dani. Bedell,
Dani. Georgian Luke W. Thomas.

The Judge, in addressing the Grand Jury, informed them that they had been summoned for the purpose of inquir-ng what offences had been committed against the laws of the United States within the Southern District of the State ng what offences had been committed against the laws defined the United States within the Southern District of the State of New York, or on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. Their inquiries would be strictly confined to offences against the Isate laws are taken cognizance of by another tribunal. It would not be necessary to give them any extended charge, as they were all gentlemen of experience, and had, doubtless, performed the duties of grand jurors before. But as the Court is informed that there are three or four classes of cases to be sent before them, it might be necessary to give them some instructions. One of those is murder on the high seas. The statute provides that if any person is murdered or killed with violence on the high seas, on board an American vessel, the party, on conviction, shall be punished with death. To constitute the crime of murder on the high seas, and to find a bill, it is necessary that they should be convinced that some one has been killed, and intentionally, with malice aforestought. This term, malice, is sometimes misunderstoo i, and is supposed to mean that the party charged had some particular ill feeling towards the deceased. This is not necessary. The books lay down the rule as to express and implied malice. Express malice is known by threats, ill treatment, old gradges. To have done anything towards taking the life of another without justifiable cause is implied malice. If the jury